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THE KABUL TIMES



VOL. V, NO. 53.

KABUL, THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1966. (JAUZA 5, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

Afghan-Pak Transit Agreement Discussed In Wolesi Jirgah

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The transit agreement between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the Law on Land Statistics and Survey, and the maintenance of Salang Highway were among the subjects debated Wednesday by committees of the Wolesi Jirgah.

The Afghan-Pakistani transit agreement was discussed in the Committee on International Relations taking into view the previous agreements in this respect as also the covenant on transit rights for landlocked countries.

In the Committee on Public Works and Communication, Eng. Ghuasuddin Matin, Deputy Minister of Public Works, explained the plans of that ministry concerning road maintenance and he answered questions forwarded by Committee members on this subject.

Eng. Mohammad Bashir Lodin, President of the newly established Department of Land and Settlement,

appeared before the Committee on Budget and Financial Affairs and answered questions on the law of land statistics and survey. He was also given written questions which he will answer later.

Haider Dawar, President of Customs Houses, also appeared before the Committee and testified on issues related to a raise on import and export tax charges.

The Committee on Planning studied the various aspects of the present five-year development plan so that the members will have a thorough background when the third plan is referred to them. The third plan is now being drafted by the government.

In the Committee on Local Administration and Internal Affairs the questions to be asked from Kabul Municipality was discussed.

The inter parliamentary committee on ironing out the differences of two houses over the bill regulating the use of government owned vehicles held its second session on Wednesday.

New Regulations

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The draft regulations on Weddings have also been forwarded to the Parliament. The regulations drafted by the Justice Ministry, have been approved by the Council of Ministers.

Dr. Mohammad Qasim Fazili, Chief of the Legislation Department in Justice Ministry, said Wednesday that in the project an attempt has been made to solve the difficulties which emanated from the application of Article 5 of the present law.

This article states that a marriage which takes place without the obtaining of a certificate, is not recognised in courts.

The former regulations require the appearance in the court of the couple, and picture of the bride on certificate.

Fazili said in addition to making amendments in this respect, the new law has useful material concerning marriages divorces.

Thai, Malaysian Leaders Meet; Malik, Razak Due In Bangkok To Discuss Confrontation

CAMERON HIGHLANDS, MALAYSIA, May 26, (AP).—Thailand and Malaysia have renewed their determination to make the Association of Southeast Asia a success, Malaysian Deputy Premier Tun Abdul Razak reported Wednesday.

Addressing a news conference on a two-day meeting with Thai Premier Thanom Kittikachorn and other Thai officials in this mountain resort, Razak said:

"The thing closest to our hearts is ASA of which we are both founder members. Thailand and Malaysia are determined to make ASA succeed."

"We want to show that this concept of regional cooperation will produce results to show the peoples of our two countries as well as the people of the Philippines that this concept is something which they can be proud of."

Zambian Economy Faces Paralysis

LUSAKA, Zambia, May 26, (AP).

Zambia's copper-rich economy faces near paralysis within the next 24 hours. Rhodesia's order that her landlocked African-ruled neighbour must pay in advance for rail traffic through the rebel colony became effective at noon Wednesday.

Zambia is continuing to refuse to surrender to the demand. This lends new importance to the talks between a visiting British delegation and the Zambian government and new urgency to Zambia's efforts to find alternative routes to the African coast.

It also creates major problems for world business, for Zambia is the world's biggest copper exporter and the second largest with 720,000 tons annually, about 15 per cent of the non-communist world's production.

Shortages of the metal have already sent prices soaring and this is likely to affect them even more.

HM Congratulates King Hussein, President Illia

KABUL, May 26.—His Majesty the King has sent congratulatory messages to King Hussein of Jordan, on the occasion of Jordanian Independence Day and to the President of Argentina, Arturo Illia, on the occasion of National Day of Argentina.

Jordan gained its independence in 1946. It was part of Ottoman empire from 16th century until World War I. From then on up to the time it became independent it was set up within the Palestine Mandate Sept. 1, 1922.

Argentina became independent of Spanish rule with the successful revolt of the provinces which took place in 1810.

Wilson-Erhard Communique Calls For French Alliance, European Security, Peace

LONDON, May 26, (AP).—

Prime Minister Wilson and Chancellor Erhard of West Germany Wednesday called for a reorganisation of the western alliance to "improve the effectiveness of the integrated NATO defence system."

In a joint communique ending Erhard's official two-day visit to London, the two government leaders said firm decisions on this reorganisation should be taken at a meeting of NATO ministers in Brussels July 7.

They also said that agreement must be reached speedily with France "on her continuing place in the alliance."

The communique said Wilson and Erhard had studied the possibility of increasing W. German contributions towards financing the foreign exchange costs of British troops in W. Germany and decided to set up a mixed commission "to examine all the various methods by which the problem might be satisfactorily resolved." The commission is to report back to the two government by Sept. 15.

Erhard flew back to Bonn Wednesday morning after his two days of talks with Wilson and other British leaders.

The communique noted briefly that the two men had agreed on further study of the delicate question of nuclear sharing among the NATO allies.

West German Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder is said to have insisted during an hour's talk with foreign secretary Michael Stewart Tuesday on maintaining his government's stand for a W. German share in the control of the alliance's nuclear weapons on a basis of equality. This is despite Stewart's appeal that Bonn would be satisfied with a share in nuclear planning.

The communique said Wilson and Erhard "agreed on the importance of continuing the studies of the nuclear organisation of the alliance."

They also were in accord on renewed efforts to improve East-West relations and Wilson hailed Erhard's March 25 initiative in a note sent to more than 100 governments with proposals on disarmament and European security.

Wilson, the communique said, hoped the West German move "would contribute to achieving an atmosphere of greater mutual confidence in Europe in which efforts could be made towards a just and lasting political settlement."

But an "essential element" of this settlement, the two premiers said, was the reunification of Germany on the basis of the principle of self-determination.

They said they would agree with any proposals "likely to reduce tension in Europe" as long as they do not upset "the balance of military forces to the disadvantage of the west."

And at this point Wilson reaffirmed British determination "to play their full part in defending the freedom of the people of Berlin."

The communique said recent developments in the European Common Market had been discussed. The Wilson "reaffirmed the willingness of Britain to join the European Economic Community, together with the other members of EFTA (European Free Trade Association) who wished to do so, provided that ways could be found to safeguard essential British and Commonwealth interests."

Both sides reiterated their determination to bring the Kennedy round tariff talks to a successful conclusion.

Wilson thanked Erhard for West Germany's support of sanctions aimed at ending the Rhodesian rebellion.

The communique said they had also discussed the question of the Vietnam conflict but gave no details.

Former British Colony In Latin America Becomes Independent State Of Guyana Today

WASHINGTON, May 26, (DPA).—Another of Britain's farflung empire outposts, British Guyana, is becoming the independent sovereign state of Guyana today.

Dignitaries from more than 70 nations are attending in Georgetown, the nation's capital, a week-long round of fiestas and solemn ceremonies marking Guyana's independence.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent are representing her majesty Queen Elizabeth.

The Soviet Union is "the only communist country" invited by the coalition government of Prime Minister Forbes Sampson Burnham to attend the independence ceremonies.

Behind the festive mood and high hopes of the 650,000 people of this former British colony, squeezed among Brazil, Dutch Guiana and Venezuela on South America's northeast coast, there is considerable unease over racial, economic and political problems facing the new country. Neighbouring Venezuela and Dutch Guiana (Surinam) claim most of its territory.

Overriding all other issues is the continued hostility between East Indians, led by former prime minister Dr. Chedi B. Jagan, regarded by Washington as a dangerous leftist—if not a communist—and negroes, led by Forbes Burnham, who replaced Jagan as premier after the 1964 elections.

For more than a century these two races have faced each other with bitterness and in recent years their antagonism has exploded into murder and arson.

While the wave of violence which preceded election 18 months ago in which Burnham replaced Jagan has ebbed, mutual suspicion continues.

Thousands of peasants from sugar estates and country villages poured into Georgetown the capital on Wednesday for street dancing and carousing during last night's celebrations marking the hoisting of the five-coloured flag of independent Guyana.

Tight security measures against fights and other possible incidents were in effect on the festivities scheduled at the stroke of midnight.

Peasants came by bus and donkey carts wearing their best clothing and carrying small flags and strolled under bunting adorning the main street.

Crowds dressed in the national colours of red, white, black, gold and green, the East Indians of Chedi Jagan's opposition People's Progressive Party, boycotted the festivities under a policy announced by Jagan of "independence, yes, celebration, no."

He claims that independence is being granted.

Pan Am Officials Arrive In Kabul

KABUL, May 26.—General Laurence S. Kuter, Vice-President of Technical Services and for Pan American General Robert B. Bell, Director of Pan Am Technical Assistance Programme, arrived here Wednesday.

At the airport they were met by the President of the Ariana Afghan Airlines Gulbahar and some other officials of the Ariana.

General Kuter and General Bell have come here to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors of Ariana Afghan Airlines, said Gulbahar.

The Pan American Airways shares 49 per cent in the capital of Ariana.

Prof Speculates On Results Of Meeting Men On Planets More Frantic Fun Or Subjugation

ANAHEIM, CALIFORNIA, May 26, (AP).—Just suppose, a political scientist supposed Wednesday, that space travel leads to meeting intelligent beings from or on another planet.

Would earthlings wage interstellar war? Would we have to give in to a more advanced civilization, or dominate an "inferior" one? Suppose they had no more, or even less, feelings of love and responsibility? Might meeting with an advanced society push man further toward "creating a culture of frantic fun?"

The speculations came from Harold Lasswell, professor of law and political science at Yale university, in a paper presented to the American Astronomical Society.

Man might abandon war through meeting a civilization more advanced scientifically and technologically than ours, Lasswell said.

In that case, also, he said, "it is conceivable that man's civilisation will intensify the predisposition already visible toward creating a culture of frantic fun, whose chief thrust will be toward intense participation in the immediate."

ed under a constitution that is keeping him out of office.

The only demonstration in Georgetown so far has been a march of an estimated 50 East Indian rice farmers in front of public buildings carrying banners protesting Burnham plans to trim rice subsidies.

Sampson Burnham, 43-year-old Prime Minister of British Guiana is a big man in every sense.

He is a 6 feet 2 inches, 14 stone negro with an imposing presence soft voiced and smiling with a thin black moustache, he delivers devastating sarcasms with an almost fastidious air.

Burnham, who became the country's youngest Queen's Counsel in 1960, knows what it is like to be prosecuted as well as to defend others. He has twice been in the dock and each time was acquitted. In London in 1960 he was cleared of the charge of using insulting words during an anti-apartheid demonstration in Trafalgar Square.

In 1964 a magistrate dismissed the charge of failing to surrender ammunition under a British Guiana emergency order.

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He claims that independence is being granted.

While explaining Afghanistan's plans, Hakimi said he brought to the attention of WHO the need for helping this country in providing sanitary drinking water to its people.

The General Assembly of WHO adopted this year a budget of more than \$51,000,000 which will be spent mostly on fighting smallpox, cholera, and tuberculosis, and providing drinking water and training technical personnel.

Hakimi said this session gave special emphasis to the activities of public health institutes and as such it called vital the existence of health statistics and asked all countries to provide reliable statistics.

The conference also discussed the dangers of radioactive fallout from nuclear tests and decided to measure its effects on fruits and vegetables.

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Payame Emroz Stops Publishing, Needs New Editor

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Raof Turkman, the editor of Payame Emroz weekly newspaper resigned from the post Wednesday, the Information and Culture Ministry has announced.

The Ministry said the paper cannot be published until a new editor is appointed.

The Ministry added that regulations concerning the matter are stated in Article 7 of the Press Law. The paper is owned by Ghulam Nabi Khater.

Article Seven of the press law reads:

"Every periodical must have a proprietor and a responsible editor."

When the paper came out for the first time on February 9, 1965, Ghulam Nabi Khater was both editor and publisher.

In its issue of May 18, Khater announced the appointment of Abdul Raof Turkmani as the editor of the paper. The newly appointed editor resigned a few days ago due to some differences of opinion about editorial policy of the paper, a well informed source said.

UNICEF Board Considers Family Planning Aid

ADDIS ABABA, May 26, (DPA).—Stiff opposition to any form of UNICEF "participation in" family planning was being voiced here today by many countries as the debate on the issue entered its second day.

Wednesday's debate was opened by India's Health and Family Planning Minister Dr. Sushila Nayar with an impassioned plea for "the right of a woman to decide to have a baby or not to have a baby." Twelve million people, she added, were added to India's population every year.

"India feels it is necessary that the world should recognise there is a population problem in the world," she said.

The Indian Minister of Health and Family Planning also denied that the people in her country were forced into sterilisation camps as part of India's drive to reduce its population growth. "No one is pushed into sterilisation," she told the 30-nation UNICEF executive board.

Dr. Nayar told the conference, camps in India only provide couples with the chance to discuss birth control problems and for experts advice. At the end of their weekend stay couples could undergo sterilisations if they wished, she added.

"But no inducements or compensations were offered and no one with less than three children is permitted to be sterilised," she said.

India and Pakistan have requested UNICEF assistance in family planning. UNICEF, too, has prepared a document on how to approach family planning. If the recommendation goes through, the UNICEF executive board will then consider requests by India and Pakistan.

STOP PRESS

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, May 26, (AP).—Foreign Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto said Wednesday Pakistan has "no official intimation" regarding Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's offer for a meeting with President Ayub Khan.

Radio Pakistan said Bhutto was talking to newsmen at Karachi after arrival from Tehran, where he attended a meeting of foreign ministers of Iran, Turkey and Pakistan.

Ugandan Forces Take Over Kabaka's Palace; Mutesa's Whereabouts Unknown; UN Calls It Internal Matter

Fighting Expected To Break Out

KAMPALA, May 26, (Reuters).—President Milton Obote of Uganda Wednesday accused the Kabaka (king) of Buganda of rebellion and said that four Europeans had died in disturbances since Monday.

But the president, in a 90-minute speech to parliament did not reveal the fate of the Kabaka, 41-year-old Sir Edward Frederick Mutesa, whose palace was stormed by troops yesterday.

President Obote charged that the Kabaka, popularly known as king Freddie, was the author of "a three-

pronged plan for rebellion" in Uganda.

He made no mention whatever of the whereabouts of the Kabaka, ruler of the biggest of Uganda's four kingdoms and more than one-third of the country's population, of seven million.

But Dr. Obote defended his action in sending the Uganda army to take over the Kabaka's hilltop palace on the outskirts of Kampala.

He revealed that security forces had taken over all the Kabaka's palaces of

which there are believed to be about six.

President Obote said a number of Ugandan had lost their lives in the disturbances.

In New York, a UN spokesman said Wednesday that Secretary-General U Thant could not intervene to help the king of Buganda in his quarrel with Uganda because "it's strictly an internal matter."

President Milton Obote said Wednesday

day night that his government had documentary evidence that the King of Buganda planned as early as April 12 a "fullscale rebellion against the authority and sovereignty of Uganda."

But the President made no mention of the Kabaka's present whereabouts, and his fate remained unknown.

The Kabaka was reported in the palace at Mengo before fighting broke out between Uganda government forces and palace guard. Government forces

(Contd. on page 4)

Indian Mission Meets Ag Minister

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The Indian Economic and Trade mission met Agriculture and Irrigation Minister, Meer Mohammad Akbar Reza, Wednesday.

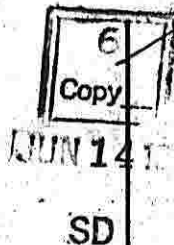
An official of the Ministry later said during the meeting matters related to agricultural machinery and water pumps and fighting plant diseases were discussed.

Gen. P. N. Thapar, the Indian Ambassador was also present during the meeting.



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Food For Thought

Persistence is more prevailing than violence; and many things which cannot be overcome when they are together, yield themselves up when taken little by little.

—Pliny the Younger.

Afghan Independence Day

Tomorrow marks the 48th anniversary of the regaining of Afghanistan's independence. We should be extremely proud of our achievements during these years of independence, in particular during the last decade which has been marked by the fulfillment of two development plans, the endorsement and application of the new Afghan Constitution, and the rise of a new and genuine democracy in the country.

The 1928 civil war put the country back by years and destroyed much national and private property and we had to work hard to reconstruct the country but it is clear the chaotic condition is over.

The credit for ending the civil war goes to the people of this nation and His Majesty the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah for saving the country from the grave danger which threatened our newly won freedom.

During his four-year reign the late King Mohammad Nadir Shah worked very hard to lay the foundation for a new Afghanistan. Under his enlightened and patriotic leadership, the basis for social and political progress in the country was laid.

During the reign of his son, His Majesty King Zahir Shah the work started by King Mohammad Nadir Shah has been happily and smoothly progressing towards stated aims.

It was on the benevolent and enlightened guidance of His Majesty King Mohammad Zahir Shah that almost three years ago the foundation for the new order in the country were laid. The calling of the Loya Jirga for the approval of the Constitution, the holding of general elections in the country, the coming into existence in accordance with the provisions

of the Constitution of the Wolesi Jirga, and the Meshrano Jirga are some highlights of the new order.

The social, economic, and political independence of Afghanistan has paved the way both for stability and the achievement of a higher standard of living for the people. Of particular significance is the establishment of political liberty by which not only the main organs of the state have been separated but also the individual right of every citizen has been guaranteed.

Several important projects during the last few years have been completed and today the regions of the nation are linked by steadily improving means of communication. The attempts made to increase education and literacy also signify the eagerness of the people to popularize knowledge in the country.

But all this should not lead us to a feeling of self-complacency. On this most auspicious occasion which marks the regaining of the independence of this country we should, as an underdeveloped nation, remember that our task is not yet finished. It is necessary in order to consolidate our freedom that we work harder and thus make proud the souls of those ancestors of ours who lost their lives for the cause of independence.

While we are congratulating His Majesty the King and the people of Afghanistan on this happy occasion, we also pledge ourselves to work selflessly for the nation's progress. This is expected of all citizens of our nation. We pay humble homage to those who died for Afghanistan's independence and to the greatest and most outstanding hero of the war of independence, the late Mohammad Nadir Shah.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Israh* carried an editorial entitled "Afghanistan and India." It said Afghanistan's sincere efforts to create a new and better life for its people are increasingly appreciated by the peoples and nations of the world. This feeling of appreciation has been coupled with offers of assistance.

After referring to the fact that we are going through the last year of our second five year plan and are preparing for the third, the editorial said that it is encouraging to see friendly nations continuing to offer their assistance. Every day groups of experts and planning advisors from these countries come to Afghanistan. They discuss matters related to assisting us with our third five year plan with our authorities.

An Indian delegation is in Kabul now for this purpose. Talks between the Afghan and Indian delegations center around the establishment of a children's hospital and the use of simple agricultural implements. These tools will be made available with the assistance of the Indian government. India has valuable experience in the use of these tools which could be used advantageously by the Afghan farmer. The editorial pointed out another field of possible cooperation between the two countries. It said we have not surveyed all our provinces from the viewpoint of cottage industries and handicrafts. Indian experts can help us carry out such a survey so that the government can launch beneficial projects for the development of local industries.

While welcoming the present talks between representatives of Afghanistan and India the editorial mentioned trade problems between the two countries resulting from the closure of border between India and Pakistan. Our trade route to India via Pakistan has been closed for some time due to strained relations between India and Pakistan.

The editorial expressed the hope that both countries would realize the significance of this route as far as the Afghan economy is concerned and not make its opening conditional on the complete solution of differences between them. This is important, said the editorial, since the fruit season is nearing and we export considerable quantities of fruit to India.

G. Zafaran in a letter to the editor published in yesterday's *Israh* criticized the way some advertisements appear in the papers. It said the other day there was an advertisement announcing the auction of a jeep which was supposed to have been in excellent condition. The jeep belonged to some government department. The writer asked why the jeep was auctioned at all if it was in good condition. The only sound reason that one can find is that the chief of the department perhaps has gotten

fed up with the jeep and wants a Volvo or a Chevrolet. If the jeep is not in good condition then the advertisement is misleading the public.

The same is true of other advertisements which appear in the papers. The letter mentioned the cigarette ads. While papers are full of cigarette ads, fresh cigarettes are practically non-existent on the market.

Yesterday's *Anis* editorially welcomed the fact that the British Guiana was about to become independent.

WORLD PRESS

ITALIAN newspapers were hit Tuesday by the second 24-hour nationwide printer's strike in a week.

The strike, began at (1200 GMT) and was to end at 1400 Wednesday. Afternoon editions were already on the streets Tuesday when the strike began. But the walkout meant there would be no morning or afternoon papers Wednesday.

Al-Madina newspaper of Jiddah in its issue of May 24 said:

"Communist China is a regime well known for its aggressive policies and regional interests, a regime which rejects peaceful co-existence and refuses all means but war for expansion and domination of the entire world. It cannot be trusted with such frightening nuclear weapons."

"Nuclear weapons, dangerous and destructive as they are, look fearfully threatening in the hands of Communist China, the state of fire and blood."

"The Soviet Union is resolutely supporting the national-liberation movement of the African peoples. This support stems from the very nature of the socialist system," this is pointed out in the leading article of May 25, issue *Pravda*, devoted to Africa liberation day.

The article points out that the national liberation movement in Africa, just as in Asia and Latin America, is dealing imperialism ever heavier blows in alliance with the world socialist system, which exerts increasingly decisive influence on

the course of world events, and also in alliance with the Communist and workers movements in the capitalist countries.

Several African countries, *Pravda* continues, have clearly and definitely set themselves the task of fully ridding themselves of the economic fetters of colonialism, of strengthening not only political but also economic independence. These states proclaimed the non-capitalist road of development as their goal. They include the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Mali, Guinea, the Congo (Brazzaville). Deep-going social reforms are being carried out there on an extensive scale.

The properties of 92 landowners will be seized in the next 48 hours and they will be banished with their families to Cairo and Alexandria, *Al-Ahram* newspapers of UAR reported in its issue of May 24.

The paper said, the 92 families had evaded agrarian reform laws and illegally acquired about 12,000 acres of land.

Al-Ahram said a probe into the activities of all "Feudal" persons began at the beginning of this month following the shooting and killing of a member of the Arab socialist union in Kashmish, a village in lower Egypt.

A special committee under first Vice-President Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer has been charged with liquidating "the last vestiges of feudalism" in the Egyptian countryside and has had a series of meetings since last Thursday.

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Outlook For African Industrialisation

From New Times of USSR
By Alexander Vladin

Renasant Africa—a quarter of the world's area, about 8 per cent of the world's population and, appallingly, only one-hundredth of the world's industrial output. When the African peoples cross the threshold of independence and tackle economic reconstruction, what they have to deal with is weak, poorly developed industry or, all too often, a complete lack of it.

A bulletin of the UN Economic Commission for Africa issued in Addis Ababa in January 1964 noted that industrial output per capita in the African states is just one-twenty-fourth of that of the developed countries.

All these gigantic disproportions are a measure of the economic backwardness caused by prolonged colonial rule and exploitation, a lamentable result of alien abuse on the African continent.

The theory and practice of progressive economic development show that industrialisation, the installation and development of machine production, is decisive for economic progress. Nothing else can impel it, nothing else can serve as its basis and support.

It is industrialisation that spurs the development of all productive forces, that raises labour productivity and elevates the standard of living. Quite a few countries, and notably the Soviet Central Asian Republics, have furnished striking proof of this.

It is safe to say that the problem of industrialisation is the most pressing of all the African economic problems.

The apologists of colonialism maintained that the African peoples had no need of industrialisation. "The economy of Tropical Africa," wrote Kenneth Granville Bradley in his "Britain's Purpose in Africa," "must always be based on peasant farming."

The experts of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation, too, said in a report made in the early fifties that "for many years to come the main industrial activity in Africa will be the exploitation for export of its rich mineral deposits."

The framers of these colonial prescriptions proceeded from the tactics and strategy of imperialism and its long—and short-term goals in the African continent, totally ignoring the vital interests of the peoples. Elimination of socio-economic backwardness and improvement of living standards through industrialisation was the last thing the colonialists wanted. Their efforts were focussed on retaining the African continent as an agrarian and raw-material appendage of the industrial West and the Africans as semi-starved "hewers of wood and drawers of water."

These conceptions fizzled out with the collapse of the colonial empires, although there are occasional revivals to this day. Contemporary Africa gives increasing heed to economic necessity and looks with the hope to the experience of countries that follow the road of industrial progress.

Many countries in Africa have tackled, or are poised to tackle, the business of erecting industry, which they rightly consider to be their sole alternative to backwardness, economic one-sidedness and dependence on imperialism.

Industrial development holds the limelight in the economic policies of many young African states—notably the United Arab Republic, Algeria, Guinea, Mali, Ethiopia, Morocco and Tunisia.

Their industrial development plans envisage the dimensions and order of allocations, rated capacities and building schedules for individual factories and

entire industries, define the general and specific purpose of industrial development, and its rate. To be sure, the scope differs from country to country, but the salient thing is that concern for industrial development has become part and parcel of daily life in many African states.

A conference of Economic Ministers of the Maghreb countries, which met in Algiers this February, passed a special resolution on cooperation in industrial development. African industrialisation was exhaustively discussed at a 29-nation symposium held in Cairo under the auspices of the United Nations from January 27 to February 10, 1966. The speakers called for the establishment of a UN sponsored centre for the industrial development of the African countries.

The Cairo *Al-Ahram* welcomed the outcome of the symposium, and wrote on February 5 that "the industrialisation and economic development of the African countries is the only way to wipe out the remnants of imperialist influence."

Though renesant Africa is fully aware of the need to industrialise, and is determined to do so, there is still a lot to be done in the way of meeting this vast socio-economic challenge.

One of the cardinal problems is to take stock of the available raw materials, of the power and other resources, and to determine their most rational use. The latest investigations hold up the life to Western claims that the continent lacks resources.

In reality, African land yields a large variety of industrial crops and, what is more, contains considerable deposits of cobalt, manganese, chromites, bauxites, phosphorites, antimony, uranium, gold, diamonds and nickel. (To be Continued)

U.S. Concerned About Political Unrest In S.V.

Some of the best informed U.S. officials now fear prolonged political violence in South Vietnam could undermine the whole basis of the American war effort there and force America to reconsider its Vietnamese policies.

A deepening sense of worry and frustration has been evident among policy makers in Washington in recent days.

The Johnson administration is still hopeful that the ruling military directorate in Saigon, headed by Premier Nguyen Cao Ky and rebellious Buddhist and military elements at Danang and Hue can patch over their differences quickly. Both sides have been warned that they are endangering American support.

But in U.S. administration quarters there is less talk than there was during earlier outbreaks of violence this year that the South Vietnamese are merely suffering political growing pains. There is more anxious speculation that their differences may be too deep to be reconciled and, even if apparently composed, soon will erupt again.

Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara's statement, Wednesday specifying limitations on the amount of U.S. help that will be given to developing nations is being interpreted by some authorities in Washington as underscoring in policy terms the diplomatic warnings to South Vietnamese leaders disclosed by U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk at a news conference Tuesday.

Rusk said the South Vietnamese were being told that "their own atti-

tude, their own solidarity, their own efforts are crucial elements in the combined (American and Vietnamese) determination" to get on with the fight against Viet Cong conquest.

Questions are being raised increasingly here about whether prolonged civil strife may put a greater burden of fighting on American troops in the country and whether American forces, already battling the Viet Cong, may be caught in the middle between warring factions of the South Vietnamese.

For several months there has been talk in Washington about what the United States should do if future government in Saigon asked for withdrawal of American troops.

In recent days a new question has arisen: "what should the United States do if governmental authority in South Vietnam were to break up—if Hue and Danang, important cities in the north, went out of control."

If military forces in the north were to split apart from those in the south, would the situation from the U.S. point of view become hopelessly unmanageable?

The U.S. administration's answer to such questions so far is that ways must and will be found by the non-communist Vietnamese to overcome their bitter disputes at least to the extent of getting on with the war.

However USIS dispatches said despite the problems presented by militant opposition to the South Vietnamese government, the disruption is concentrated in a relatively

small area—and among a relatively small number of people.

And, it was pointed out, Viet Cong attempts to take advantage of the dispute have met with no general success.

U.S. officials expressed the view that individual Viet Cong had undoubtedly infiltrated into the civil disorder, but it was noted that a general Viet Cong attempt to attract resisting elements had no impact. In fact, dissident groups have provided information on where Viet Cong units are.

The officials in Washington reported that in Danang the dissident groups—who call themselves the "Struggle Forces"—control only the larger Pagodas and some outskirts areas. The government of S. Vietnam controls the rest of the city. Casualties in Danang fighting have not been high.

In Hue the "Struggle Forces" have effective control over the entire city. Hue has been the headquarters of Thich Tri Quang, a leader of the Buddhist institute group which has taken a major role in the movement against the government. Three opposition generals also are in Hue.

Americans, both civilian and military, have remained in both northern cities and have for the most part continued their regular duties. American are not involved in the struggle between the government and opposition elements.

As for Saigon, U.S. officials noted that in a city of two and a half mil-

(Contd. on page 4)

Criminal Procedure Decree Law

CHAPTER 4

Inspecting the Suspects; Entry into and Searching of a Residence and the Seizure of Things

Article 32:

The judicial officer is obligated to hear the statements made by the arrested accused as soon as possible. If the accused fails to produce evidence proving his innocence, the judicial officer shall forthwith hold him in the Attorney's office within twenty-four hours. The Attorney General's office has been obligated to interrogate him and, in accordance with the conclusions arrived at, either to release him or take measures for the obtaining of his detention order from the primary court.

Without having a warrant in his possession, anyone who is an eye-witness of persons committing felony or misdemeanors, has the right to commit them to the nearest security force.

In witnessed crimes, the security officers have been authorized to summon the accused, and commit him to the nearest judicial officers. They can exercise this authority on other occasions as well, provided that it is impossible to establish the accused's identity and the case is either a felony or a misdemeanor.

No one may be apprehended or detained except on order of a competent organ specified by the law. The accused may be detained by the order of a competent primary court.

Article 36:

The judicial officer can search and inspect an accused on the occasion when his arrest is permitted by the law.

Article 37:

If the accused is a woman, her inspection shall also be made by a woman assigned by the judicial officer.

Article 38:

The security officers are not allowed to enter a residence without the permission of the resident or the order of a competent court, or when help has been asked for by someone inside the house, or in the case of fire, earthquake, flood and the like.

Article 39:

In cases of witnessed crimes, be it felony or misdemeanor, the judicial officer can enter the residence of an accused without observing the limitations prescribed in the foregoing article and search it as well as make seizure of articles and documents material to the detection of criminality and bearing the traces of the crime therewith. In the event of witnessed crimes, members of the Attorney General's office are bound to obtain the order of the primary court within one month on the authenticity of their measures.

Article 40:

In the course of making a search, if on the strength of available evidence it appears that there is a probable cause to believe that the resident may have concealed something useful for the discovery of the crime, the judicial officer can inspect him therefor.

Article 41:

Search of a residence is permitted only for inspecting and examining things related to the commission of a crime under investigation and in the course of evidence collection thereto.

However, if in the performance of a search the investigating officer comes across exhibits and things the keeping of which constitutes a crime or are effective in disclosing a crime, the judicial officer may order their seizure therefor.

Article 42:

The residence shall be searched in the presence of the accused himself or in the presence of his representative.

In the event of the impossibility of their presence, the search shall be made when two witnesses are present. The witnesses, to the last possible degree, may be from the accused's relatives, or roommates, or neighbours. The process shall be recorded and placed in a file.

ADVERTISING RATES

Display: Column inch, Afs. 50
Classified: per line, bold type, Af 20
(minimum seven lines per insertion)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Yearly	Af. 1000
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FOREIGN	
Yearly	\$ 40
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STUDENT SPECIAL

Schools Open

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—This past Saturday, May 22, three new schools were opened in villages of three provinces, and two schools in two provinces were raised to the middle level.

A school with 40 students was opened in the village of Aliabad, Kunduz province.

Another school with 40 students was opened in the village of Zard Kamar, Taloqan province.

The primary school in Mushkanha, province of Farah, has been raised to a middle school. The school was founded seven years ago, and has an enrolment of 269 students.

45 students are enrolled in the new school in the village of Khanan, Kapisa province.

Contd. on page 4

Asst. Principal At Zarghoona School Dies Wednesday

Miss Safia Ebadi, assistant principal of Zarghoona Lycee, died last Wednesday of a heart attack.

Miss Ebadi was born in Kabul. She had her primary and secondary education in Malali Lycee. In 1951, after graduating from high school, she joined the college of Letters at Kabul University. At the same time she taught at Zarghoona.

In 1960, she was appointed headmistress of the school. In 1964 she went to Australia for a year on a Colombo Plan scholarship. Miss Safia was appointed as the assistant principal of Zarghoona just this past April. She died suddenly on Wednesday, May 18.

Miss Hamida, another assistant principal of the school, said, "I wish to express the sorrow of the entire staff at the death of Miss Ebadi. It is not only a great loss to the school and the Ministry of Education, but also a loss for the welfare of women in Afghanistan."

Kabul Times Student Contests

Every two weeks the Kabul Times Student Special will publish a contest for its readers. Sometimes there will be a crossword puzzle. Sometimes there will be a contest for the best essay on a certain subject.

Any student of any school, whether he subscribes to the Thursday edition or not, may enter the contest. Be sure to write your name and school and class on your answer sheet. Send your answer sheets to the Student Special Page, Kabul Times, Government Press Building, Kabul.

You should receive your copy of the Student Special page on Saturday. You will have one week to send in your answers. They must be in the Kabul Times' office by the Sunday of the following week. For example, the answers to this quiz should be here by June 5, 1966.

The Kabul Times will give a prize to each student who sends in the correct answers to this quiz. There will also be an interview which will be included in the Student Special page. Good Luck! Here are the questions.

1. Who was the first Afghan poetess?
2. What is the capital of Zambia?
3. Where is the most famous leaning tower in the world?
4. What is an aardvark?
5. Who was the first man in space?
6. What is the name of the smallest republic in the world?
7. What is the answer to one and a half times one and a half?
8. Where is Andorra?
9. Where is the tallest tower in the world, and what is its name?
10. What is the trouble in Rhodesia? (In 50 words or less).

Youth Programmes

Last Sunday, May 22, the Public Library of the Ministry of Information and Culture announced that it would sponsor weekly youth programmes. These programmes are meant to encourage students to participate in functions held in schools and elsewhere.

Last week students from the boys' and girls' high schools presented several speeches in the first programme.

Next week members of the College of Letters of Kabul University will debate the use of audio-visual materials in developing countries. How can a country like Afghanistan best use films and radio? Which is better for educational purposes?

This programme will take place this coming Wednesday, June 1, at 3.30 p.m. in the Pohanay Theatre, next to Istiqlal Lycee.

Student Contribution: A Village Girl

This story was submitted by Amina Skandary, class 12C, at Zarghoona School.

A girl was living in a pleasant village. She was very beautiful. Her long hair was as black as the night. Her lips were as crimson as red roses. She was a poor girl and lived alone.

Every day she picked beautiful gillyflowers, corn poppies, carnations and morning glories. She brought all of her bouquets to town to sell them.

One day, while she was selling her bouquets of morning glories, she saw a horseman who was very strong and handsome. The man came near the girl and said, "Do you want to sell your pretty flowers to me?"

Easy To Read: The Black Cat

I will tell you a story full of horror. You will think that I am mad or dreaming, but it is not so. I want everybody to know what happened in my house. I cannot explain it, but it has destroyed me.

I must tell you that since childhood I have liked animals very much. My parents bought me a lot of pets, and I spent most of my time giving them food, and playing with them.

My love for animals grew in me when I grew up. I felt very happy when I was near animals. I married when I was young, and when my wife learned that I liked animals, she bought some for me. We had birds, goldfish, a fine dog, rabbits, a small monkey, and a cat.

The cat was a big beautiful animal. It was black and was very intelligent. But my wife, who believed in ghosts, thought all black cats were bad women who had been changed into cats.

Pluto was the name of the cat, and I liked it very much. I gave it food myself, and it used to follow me all around the house. It was difficult for me to stop it from following me into the street.

Our friendship lasted for many years, but I changed a lot. I used to get angry at every little thing.

I used bad language and would fight with my wife.

My pet animals saw the change too. I left them without food, and beat them. I was nice only to Pluto, but my illness grew—an illness of the mind—and after some time Pluto also saw the change.

One night after a long walk in the city I saw Pluto run away from me. This made me very angry, so I caught the animal and cut out one of its eyes. When I woke up in the morning, I thought about what I had done and felt very sorry for the cat.

The cat got well, and went from room to room as usual, but when it saw me it would run away. I began to hate the animal which had once loved me so much. One day I hung it from the branch of a tree.

The night after I hanged the cat I was awakened from sleep because my house was on fire. With great difficulty my wife, a servant, and I were able to escape.

Contd. on page 4

Backgrounder How To Read A Newspaper

Reading a newspaper is a skill. Like playing a game there are certain rules to learn. To play a game such as football one must know the rules. The same is true of reading a newspaper. The reader should know where to look for what kind of story and how to evaluate what he reads.

There are many different kinds of articles in a newspaper. There are news stories, feature stories, news commentaries, and editorials.

In the Kabul Times most of the news stories appear on pages one and four. These articles try to answer six questions. These questions are called the five W's and H in journalism. They are who, what, when, where, why, and how. A good news story will answer all these questions.

For instance, if a class is giving a play, the news should give the name of the play, the names of the actors and their roles, the date on which the play will be given, the place where it will be given, and the occasion on which it will be given.

The source of news stories is given at the beginning of the article. In the Kabul Times stories from Afghanistan are marked Bakhtar if they come from Bakhtar News Agency, or by a staff writer if they are written by a member of the staff of the Kabul Times. The writer if they are written by a member news stories about Afghanistan.

News stories from outside Afghanistan come from news services in many countries. They are marked according to the news agency from which they came. Sometimes two or more are combined to give a more balanced view of an event. The Kabul Times gets most of its stories from AP, the Associated Press in the U.S.; DPA, the West German Press Association; Hsinhua, the New China News Agency in Peking; Reuters, in Britain; and Tass, in the Soviet Union.

News stories are written in a certain order. The most important part of the story comes in the first paragraph which is called the lead. The story is written so that the least important points are last. If the story needs to be cut by the printers, it is cut from the end.

Contd. on page 4

Kabul Sports School Trains Future Coaches

The 1972 Olympics in Munich are the ultimate dream of every student at the Kabul Sports School.

The "Badanie Rozanie Showanzie," or the Physical Education School, is run by the Department of Vocational Education of the Ministry of Education.

In 1961, the school moved to its present building in Karte Char and became a separate school. Before that it was a branch of the Kabul Darul Mo'Alameen. It has a total of 230 students, of which 171 are from provinces and live in the school's dormitory. Fifty-six are from Kabul and three come from the Military Academy.

PERSONNEL

Said Mohammed Ibrahim, the principal of the school, is a graduate of the school, and did further studies in West Germany. Altogether the school has a permanent staff of ten, plus several other teachers who work on a contract basis. Apart from the Afghan staff, there are four Russians, two Germans, and one Indian who train students in different fields.

The school programme consists of six years, grades seven through twelve. The students receive a high school diploma upon graduation. Since at the present time a higher institution for sports education does not exist in Afghanistan, after graduating the students became sports teachers in different schools in Kabul and the provinces.

The best students have the opportunity to study abroad.

CURRICULUM

Apart from the regular subjects such as mathematics and languages which are studies here, much importance is given to vocational subjects like anatomy, hygiene, the history of physical education, massage, and music. English is the foreign language which is taught. Every week each class has twelve periods in

which the boys learn and practice different games, and improve their skills in various sports.

COMPETITION

The school has teams for basketball, volleyball, wrestling, hockey, handball, and many other sports. These teams are constantly in competition with other high schools, in the Ministry of Education's league and knockout tournament. At the end of every school year con-

Sports School Interviews

Safer Ullah, a twelfth grade student at the Physical Education school, came from Warkak province. He came to the school after finishing his primary education at home seven years ago.

His favourite sports are basketball and handball because they are played outdoors, and because "I realised from the beginning that I had more talent in these games."

Sefer Ullah is looking forward to his profession as a sports teacher. He said that he hopes to go abroad for more experience in sports, so that he may be a better coach in the future.

Ghulam Sakhi from Surkh Poshan, in Parwan province, is also a twelfth grader at the school.

He said that he likes all sports, but especially basketball. In his interview he emphasised the importance of sports in life, and the need for us to improve our abilities in this area.

"More sports news should be published so that people may have a better understanding of the vital role of these activities in promoting better health and physique," he commented.

During their winter vacation, students from the Sports School keep in shape by regularly playing games locally, by going on hunting trips, and by horseback riding. Rock throwing, an Afghan national sport, is also widely practiced.

tests are held between the classes of this school. This programme is especially designed so that the students may have a better idea of competition according to international rules and regulations.

There have been four graduating classes, with a total of 61 students, since the Physical Education school became separate. Eight of last year's 19 graduates were sent to the U.S.S.R. and Poland with six-year scholarships to continue their studies in various sports.

PRESENT FACILITIES

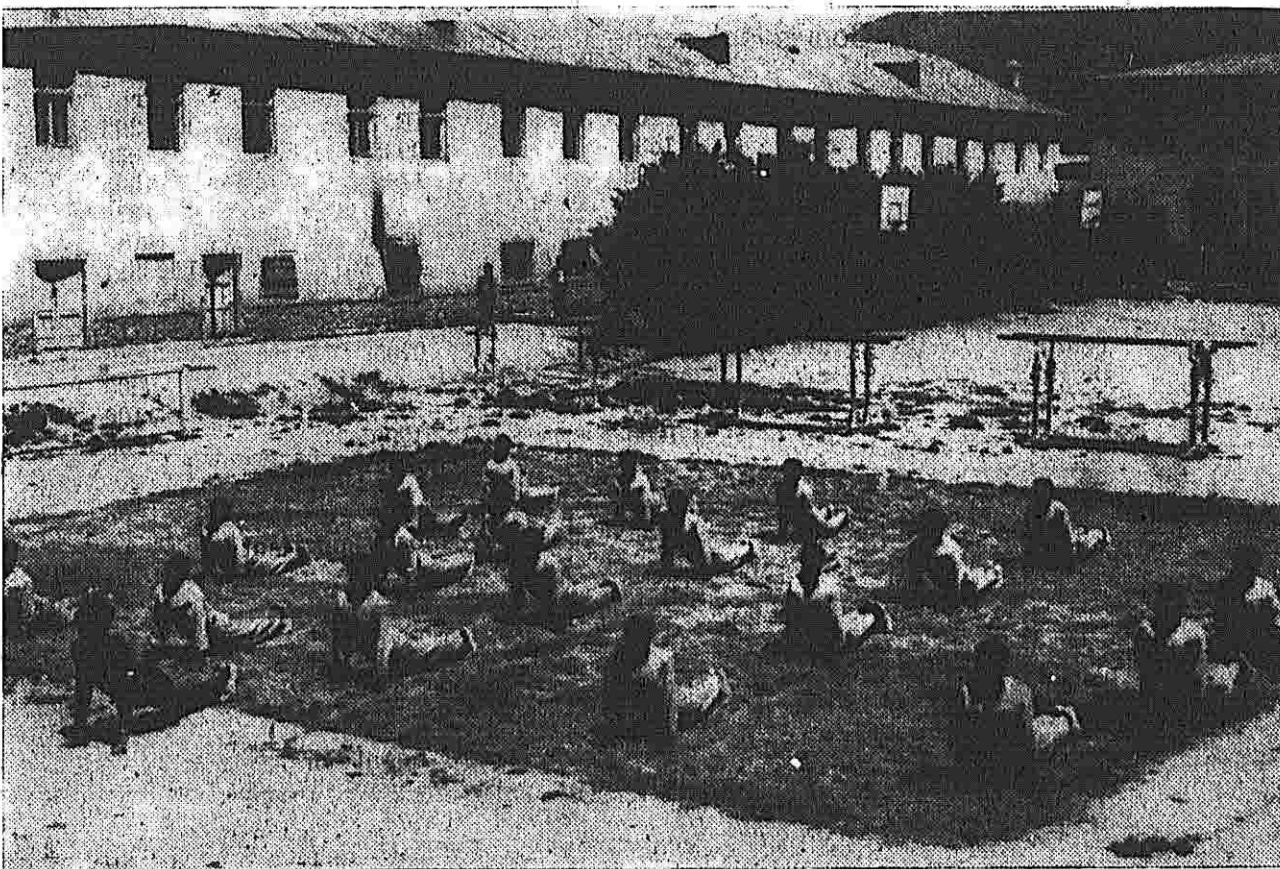
At the present time the school does not have enough space, and its playing fields are limited. Boxing, weight lifting and wrestling are practiced indoors. Outside there are only facilities for basketball, volleyball, and gymnastics. In order to practice hockey, football and handball the students have to go either to Ebni Seena or Darul Mo'Alameen schools.

FUTURE PLANS

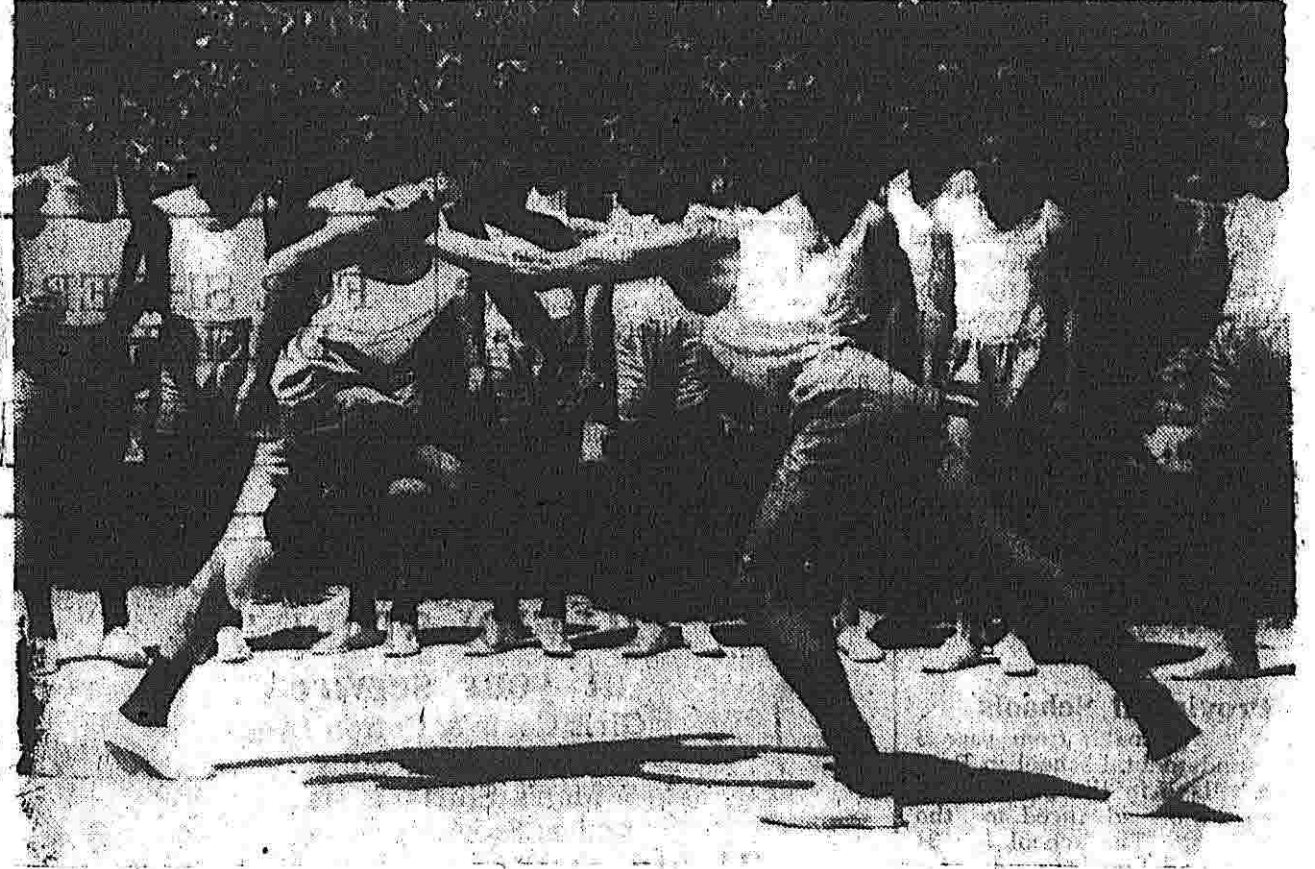
Said Mohammed Ibrahim, the principal, said that in the future the school intends to have a building with playing fields for different games. "We also have plans to build gymnasium where there will be facilities for indoor games, and an indoor swimming pool for use throughout the year," he added. Students from other schools will also have the privilege of using the gymnasium and swimming pool.



Seemingly headless, two boys perform on the parallel bars as other students watch.



Doing calisthenics on the grounds. In the background are some of the school's facilities.



One boy braces his classmate, who is practising the correct form for starting a sprint.

Two S. Vietnamese Military Leaders Surrender To Government; Police Arrest Demonstrators

DANANG, S. Vietnam, May 26, (AP)—Two of the top military leaders of the unsuccessful revolt against the central government surrendered Wednesday and were flown to Saigon for interrogation.

This was disclosed by Lieutenant General Nguyen Huu Co, Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister who flew here Wednesday to appraise the situation.

The two rebel leaders were identified as Lieutenant Colonel Dam Quang Yeu, former commander of the Quang Nam special sector, and Major Ton That Tuong, who had been commanding rebel troops in the Tinh Hoi Pagoda during a week of fighting.

The rebels in the Pagoda surrendered.

Kabaka Missing

Contd. from page 1
seized the palace Tuesday after a fierce battle.

Obote told parliament in a 90-minute speech that the Kabaka had contacted other African powers asking them for support and to recognise him as President of Uganda.

Obote asserted last weekend's resolution in the Buganda parliament calling on Obote's Uganda government to leave Uganda soil had been rigged and forced through by hooligans who were paid by the Kabaka's government to disrupt the proceedings.

Obote alleged that the killing of Europeans in this week's disturbances was calculated to make foreign powers send their forces to Uganda to protect the lives and property of their nationals.

It is reported that the Kabaka of Buganda may have made a daring escape from Uganda, reports reaching here Wednesday night said.

Reports from Kampala, the Ugandan capital, said sources close to the Kabaka dismissed earlier rumours that Mutesa had been either killed or arrested and hinted the ruler of the kingdom was safe, free and probably out of the country.

No official reports about the whereabouts of the Kabaka have been issued and skirmishes were said to still be going on Wednesday morning. Security forces were reported to have overpowered the palace guards at Monga after a running gun battle.

Flames reaching 30 to 40 feet were reported over the palace.

Renewed fighting is expected to break out between the Kabaka's fierce Bugandan tribesmen and the troops of President Milton Obote's government if it turns out King Frederick is in fact dead or arrested.

The government troops were reported in full control Wednesday of the palace, only building inside its wooden stockade to survive the shelling.

Kampala, capital both of Uganda and the kingdom of Buganda, seemed calm after Tuesday's fighting against the Kabaka and his followers, who had defied the central government by telling President Obote to leave Buganda territory with his government.

But Buganda, biggest of the four kingdoms making up Uganda, was reported smouldering with hate of President Obote who three months ago deposed the Kabaka as President of Uganda, and only a few days ago arrested six Buganda deputies to the central parliament.

The Buganda tribesmen are reportedly well supplied with arms, and President Obote's 5,000 strong national army should have a difficult task if fighting continues in Buganda.

Buganda, with a population of about two million, has traditionally jealously guarded its almost autonomous status since the four kingdoms of Buganda, Bunyoro, Toro, and Ankole became a British protectorate last century.

It continued to run its affairs under the Kabaka after the kingdoms became the independent state of Uganda in 1962.

President Obote in deposing king Frederick as Ugandan President was attempting to change this status in bringing Buganda in line with the central government.

SWEDEN REFUSES TO SELL ARMS TO UNITED STATES

STOCKHOLM, May 26, (Reuter).—Sweden has refused to sell arms to the United States because of American policy in Vietnam reliable sources said Wednesday.

A government spokesman declined to comment on the report.

An American source said several U.S. missions visiting Sweden to buy arms had been informed that the government had decided exports of war materials to the United States could not be allowed.

Sweden officially deplores the Vietnam war and believes it can be solved only through negotiations with all parties including the Viet Cong.

On the other hand, it welcomed American peace moves earlier this year and considered it was a mistake by other parties involved not to have accepted them.

Provincial Schools

Contd. from page 3
The fundamental school in Panj Aab, a village in the province of Bamian, was advanced to the middle level. The school is 34 years old and has 230 students.

ed Monday afternoon, Tuong, former ordinance chief on the first corps staff in Danang, apparently escaped but voluntarily surrendered Wednesday afternoon.

Co said he had sent a message to Yeu telling him that if he did not surrender by Wednesday he would be listed as a deserter. For the past six days Yeu has been staying at the U.S. third marine amphibious force headquarters the official American explanation for Yeu's staying there was that he was on leave.

Co said he now considers Danang under government control but Hue north of Danang, is not.

"The situation in Hue is like Danang before (the week-long revolt)," Co said.

Asked about a telegramme that brigadier general Phan Xuan Nham, commander of the first division in Hue, had sent to the central government declaring his loyalty, Co said:

"I can assure you he is, but he is a man influenced by the wrong people."

In Hue Student Struggle Committee for Revolution (SSCR) marched to the American consulate Wednesday to deliver a letter addressed to President Johnson and then began a 24 hour hunger strike.

The letter urged the United States to cease supporting South Vietnam's military government.

Nguyen Huu Giau, president of the Student Struggle Committee, said, "if the U.S. government doesn't have a good solution to this civil war, I think the Vietnamese people can hardly co-exist with the American people. This is the last opportunity to show they are our friends."

Students and rebellious soldiers posted barricades on Hue's streets last week, fearing that government marines sent to Danang would move on Hue.

In Saigon, heavily armed riot police backed by elite S. Vietnamese paratroopers broke up a series of anti-government demonstrations Wednesday afternoon and arrested some participating Buddhists monks and nuns.

Several persons were injured near Saigon's large central market place.

Paratroopers spread throughout the area and took up positions on streets leading to the market. Many units armed with machine guns.

Tear gas grenades were used against the demonstrators at the market square and at two other sites.

One of the heaviest monsoon rains of the year had failed to rout the anti-government demonstrators, made up of Buddhists, students, youth groups and frolicking youngsters.

Earlier, Americans—both military and civilian—were ordered to remain off the streets to avoid involvement in any incidents.

One crowd was dispersed at the general market, another at a traffic circle in front of U.S. joint public affairs office and a third at a hotel.

Mayor Van Van Cua earlier banned a demonstration planned from Vien Hoa Dao, the Buddhist institute and focal point of Buddhist opposition.

Meanwhile a letter published in the Buddhist newspaper Dat To, called on Prime Minister Ky and Chief of State Thieu to resign "for the sake of the supreme interest of the nation."

The letter also called on "the armed forces council that has set up the national leadership committee and the government to cooperate with represen-

tatives of the religious and political groups and trade union to form a transitory civilian government."

In addition to Father Hoang Quynh, the letter was signed by leader of the Cao Dai and Hao Hao religious sects.

About one month ago catholic student groups held meetings urging the election a civilian government. At the same time, however, they called for an end to violence and did not call for the immediate resignation of Ky and Thieu.

In Atlantic City, New Jersey U.S. Vice-President Hubert Humphrey declared Wednesday that America would meet "with anybody under any auspices to seek a just piece in Vietnam."

Humphrey, departing from his prepared text poverty and prosperity, said:

"The roadblock to peace is not in the White House. The roadblock is not in the office of Arthur Goldberg, the roadblock is in the mind of the enemy."

Goldberg is the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Bangkok Meeting

Contd. from page 1
cultural cooperative association, founded in Bangkok five years ago. It is being revived after almost a three-year break caused by the Philippines' lack of diplomatic relations with Malaysia. This is expected to be remedied soon.

On Thailand-Malaysia relations, Razak said "there has been the closest cooperation between us...we have always worked together in complete harmony and friendship."

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Adam Malik is scheduled to leave Jakarta next Friday for Bangkok to hold peace talks with Razak, it was officially disclosed here Wednesday.

Tun Razak is expected here to reach Bangkok the same day along with Thai Foreign Minister Thanat Khoman, who is accompanying Thai Prime Minister Kitikachorn on a visit to Malaysia.

Malaysia and Indonesia are divided over the issue of Sarawak and Sabah, now part of Malaysia. Suwito said the Bangkok talks are expected to solve it.

Suwito spoke to newsmen after Soviet ambassador M. D. Shtenko symbolically handed over to Malik \$26,000 worth of foodstuffs, textiles and medicines, for people in Central and East Java who were affected by disasters.

In Tokyo Indonesian Deputy Premier Sultan Hamengku Buwono told Japanese leaders Wednesday Indonesia was preparing to return to the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other world organisations from which it had withdrawn.

Reading Newspaper

Contd. from page 3
News stories are also arranged in a certain order on the page. The most important story in the Kabul Times is at the top of the left side of the first page.

The second page is known as the editorial page. Articles on this page comment on the news. In bold type at the top of the left side of the page are the editorials or the leading articles. They give the opinion of the editors. Below them are comments from other papers in Afghanistan in the Home Press and from other papers in the world in the World Press. Twice a week editorials in papers in the provinces of Afghanistan are summarised in column six of page three.

The other articles on page two are comments on the news.

On page three features are printed. Four days a week in the Kabul Times there are special pages. Sunday is the cultural page which tries to record what is going on in Afghanistan and the world in the field of art and drama.

Monday is a special page describing the activities of women in Afghanistan and providing recipes and other tips and articles of special interest to women.

Tuesday the business page is published. It includes an interview with a prominent businessman in Afghanistan as well as a story about a bank or industry in the country. And on Thursday is the student page.

With these pointers on the content of a newspaper, perhaps readers of the student page will find it fun to skim over the other pages in the Kabul Times.

FOR SHEER DELIGHT



NEW ARRIVALS
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Men's Shirts & Hats
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HAMIDI STORES — JADI MAIWAND

World Briefs

CAPE KENNEDY, May 26, (Reuter).—A football-sized explorer satellite was launched here Wednesday to investigate the upper region of the earth's atmosphere.

MOSCOW, May 26, (AP).—Some 13 minor earthquakes have hit Tashkent since the city's third serious quake in a month struck there Tuesday, Tass reported Wednesday.

MOSCOW, May 26, (Reuter).—A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by First Vice Premier Koril Mazurov left Moscow for Rawalpindi Wednesday, according to the Soviet News Agency Tass.

CALCUTTA, May 26, (AP).—Wearing a red flowery summer frock, Sheila Scott, a 39-year-old former British actress, arrived in Calcutta Wednesday in a single-engine plane on a round-the-world solo flight.

PARIS, May 26, (AP).—President Charles de Gaulle's cabinet Wednesday approved a series of financial measures aimed at stimulating business.

One of the measures was to study short term credit procedures in order to make them more nearly resemble those in Britain and the United States.

They also concerned bank capitalisation minimums, equipment leasing, and operation of the French stock exchanges.

ACCRA, May 26, (AP).—The East German espionage expert Major Juergen Krueger who was hired by former President Nkrumah of Ghana to train subversives, was expelled from Ghana Wednesday.

He was released from custody in exchange for 350 Ghanaian students and the staff of the Ghana trade mission in East Berlin.

SEATTLE, Washington, May 26, (AP).—Two-way trade between Japan and the United States should set new records in 1966, Robert McNell, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce for trade policy, said here Wednesday.

BONN, May 26, (DPA).—Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Bourguiba, junior arrived here Wednesday for two-day talks with his W. German counterpart, Gerhard Schröder, and Walter Scheel, the Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PARIS, May 26, (DPA).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville left here by air for Tehran Wednesday for a two-day visit to Iran.

WASHINGTON, May 26, (DPA).—The U.S. Government is currently examining the requests of the Yemeni Republic for wheat supplies to help the country's hungry population, State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey said here last night.

UN Committee Chairman Says West Playing Double Game Denounce Smith, But Prevent Overthrow

DAR ES SALAAM, May 26, (Tass).—The Western powers are playing a double game—they denounce the Smith regime in words but in reality obstruct actions aimed at bringing about its downfall, said Gershon Collier, Chairman of the United Nations 24-nation committee on decolonisation.

Speaking at a press conference on the situation in Southern Rhodesia, he said that the 24-nation committee intends to consider the question of Southern Rhodesia in the light of latest events since the United Nations Security Council failed to adopt a resolution urging Britain to take all measures, including force, to solve the South Rhodesian problem.

Britain's recent talks with the Smith authorities, Collier stressed, can only lead to the legalisation of the present South Rhodesian racist regime and prove that Britain does not want to solve the problem of Southern Rhodesia in the interests of the African majority.

The voting in the Security Council demonstrated, Collier noted, that many members of the United Nations including African countries and the Soviet Union, favour resolute measures to put power in Southern Rhodesia in the hands of the African majority. At the same time the representatives of the United States, Britain, New Zealand and a number of other western countries refused to support the resolution which called for resolute measures against the racist Smith regime.

Black Cat

Contd. from page 3

cape. One day I visited the ruins of the house. Everything had fallen down except one wall. On that wall was the figure of a large cat with a rope around its neck. I was very frightened when I saw that.

After that I missed Pluto very much. For a long time I could not forget what I had done to my friend. Because I felt so sorry, I began looking for another cat of the same kind.

One day I saw a black cat which was like Pluto but had a white spot on its neck. I wanted to buy it from the shopkeeper, but he said he knew nothing about it. So I brought the cat home and became very fond of it, but my wife didn't like it.

After some time I began to hate this cat too, because I found out that it had a blind eye just like Pluto. But the animal liked me very much, and followed me everywhere.

One day my wife and I went into our cellar. The cat came after us and I nearly fell over it. I became very angry and tried to kill it, but my wife stopped me. That me even angrier, and I hit my wife so hard that she fell dead.

After killing her, I knew I had to hide her. I could not take her body out of the house because the neighbours would see it. So I cut out a part of the wall and put her body behind it. I searched for the cat, but it had run away, so I couldn't find it.

The neighbours asked about my wife, but I did not answer them. They searched for her, but nothing was found.

The fourth day after the murder some policemen came to search the house. I showed them all around, and when they didn't find anything, they were ready to leave.

But something inside me made me want to say something. I took them to the cellar to show them that nothing was there either. As I walked by, I hit the wall with my hand and said, "These walls are very strong."

I was answered by a loud animal scream. Part of the wall fell down, and there sat Pluto's ghost. It was the beast that had made me kill my wife, and is sending me to the hangman. I had shut the cat in behind the wall.

Sports Round Up

KABUL, May 26, (Bakhtar).—The following are the results in tournament games played Wednesday in the Education Ministry stadium:

Volleyball

Technical high school beat Teachers high school 3-0.

Handball

Khushal Khan beat Ghazi one to nil.

Football

Ansari was declared winner since Avecinna did not show up for the game.

International Club

THURSDAY 26th 8.30 P.M.

Informal Dinner dance, Gay Chords, Guests of Af. 100 8.30 P.M.

FRIDAY 27th 8 P.M. BINGO, Guests, Af. 100

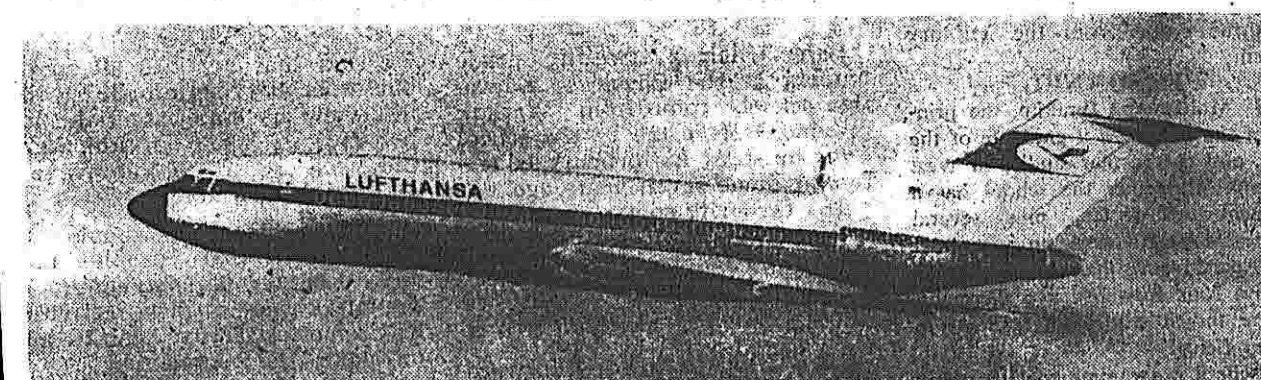
SATURDAY 28th 7.30 P.M. Teen-agers' dance, Music by the "OUTSIDERS" Guests: Af. 50

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